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Apr 24 2006 06:33:44

All: 1 Review: 0

1: J Protein Chem. 1999 May;18(4):437-46.

The disulfide bond arrangement in the extracellular domain of the activin type II receptor.

Fischer WH, Greenwald J, Park M, Craig AG, Choe S, Vale W.

The Clayton Foundation Laboratories for Peptide Biology, The Salk Institute, La Jolla, California 92037, USA. Fischer@salk.edu

The initial step in the signaling cascade of the growth factor activin involves its binding to the extracellular domain of the activin type II receptor. This receptor domain contains 10 cysteine residues which are engaged in intramolecular disulfide bonds. To elucidate the structural framework of this domain we have characterized its disulfide-bonding pattern using an extracellular fragment of the receptor which binds activin A with high affinity. By combining proteolysis with mass spectroscopy and chemical sequence analysis, the disulfide connectivity was determined to be as follows: C1-C3, C2-C4, C5-C8, C6-C7, and C9-C10. A similar disulfide arrangement occurs in a family of snake toxins for which the three-dimensional structure is known.

PMID: 10449041 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

1: Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 1992 Apr 15;184(1):310-6.

Molecular cloning and binding properties of the human type II activin receptor.

Donaldson CJ, Mathews LS, Vale WW.

Clayton Foundation Laboratories for Peptide Biology, Salk Institute, La Jolla, CA 92037.

A full-length cDNA for the type II human activin receptor was cloned by hybridization from a human testis cDNA library. The sequence encodes a 513 amino acid protein that is 99% identical, at the amino acid level, with the mouse type II activin receptor. The type II human activin receptor consists of an extracellular domain that specifically binds activin A with a Kd of 360 pM, a single-membrane spanning domain, and an intracellular kinase domain with predicted serine/threonine specificity.

PMID: 1314589 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]